

# Malaria rapid diagnostic tests : Laboratory aspects in the diagnostic setting

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**Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests:  
Laboratory aspects in the diagnostic setting**

1. The actual sensitivity of malaria RDTs for the detection of *Plasmodium vivax* is not high enough to exclude the diagnosis of *P. vivax* in a reliable way. (This thesis).
2. The malaria RDT SD FK70 is of help for the distinction between *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium ovale*. (This thesis).
3. The prozone effect occurs in HRP-2 based RDTs but not in pLDH based RDTs. (This thesis).
4. In malaria endemic setting, pLDH based RDTs should be preferred to HRP-2 based RDTs. (This thesis).
5. Adaptation in the design of malaria RDTs will decrease the risk of buffer substitution. (This thesis).
6. Malaria RDTs should not replace microscopy in clinical laboratories in non-endemic settings (This thesis).
7. Inclusion of malaria RDTs in the “annex-II products” of the EU directive 98/78 is a powerful support from the European Community towards the quality of *in-vitro* diagnostics in tropical countries. (This thesis).
8. Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes. (Oscar Wilde).
9. Allons jusqu’au bout de nos erreurs sinon nous ne saurons jamais pourquoi il ne fallait pas les commettre. (Bernard Werber).
10. Airport: malaria hotspot not only due to airport malaria.

Philippe Gillet, the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2011